


No. 5400 號百四千五第 日四初月二年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11th MARCH, 1875. 四月禮 號一十月三英 香港 PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

## REFERENCES

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

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**POLICE NOTIFICATION.**

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**UNDER the Provisions of Ordinance 10 of 1869, Paragraph 1, Pedder's Wharf and premises thereto will be CLOSED to the**  
**from 10.30 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. THIS**  
**11th March, 1875.**

**W. M. DEANE,**  
**Captain Superintendent of Police.**  
**Hongkong, 11th March, 1875.**

friendship

“CHINA.”  
Hemmings, Master, will be despatched for  
above Ports TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at  
or Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIMPSON & Co.  
HONGKONG, 11th March, 1875.

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FOR MANILA.  
S Steamship  
“ESMERALDA.”  
The above, will leave for the above Port  
TO-DAY (Thursday) the 11th inst. at 4 P.M.

A. MACC  
Hongkong 10th Ma

A. MacG. HEATON.  
399 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

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THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG-  
KONG.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

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re PESTONJEE ASPUNDIARJEE  
METTA, *v Bankrupt.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said PESTONJEE ASPUNDIARJEE METTA, late of Victoria, Mer-  
chant, will be held pursuant to the 151st Sec-

March, 1875, at E

day of March, 1875, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before the Honorable WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Officer appointed by the Court sitting in Bankruptcy.

Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not prove, will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend that may be declared, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.

**ED. SHARP & TOLLER,**  
*Solicitors for Mr. LEONARD ON,*  
*The Creditors' Assignee.*

Supreme Court House,  
11th March 1875. 1103 402

## KONG ATHLETIC

Consequence of the small number of Entries for the above, the Meeting advertised for the 13th instant will not take place, but the Committee of the Garrison Sports have kindly determined to include the following "OPEN" MEETINGS in their Meeting on 29th and 30th instants.

100 yards, 300 yards (Handicap), 440 yards, One Mile (Handicap), and One Mile, Flat Race; and 200 yards Hurdle Race.

P. RHODES,  
Hon. Sec.

0 Hongkong, 11th March, 1875.

...advanced being to

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the Distillery has again COMMENCED BREWING, and he is prepared to supply any quantity of RUM, or SPIRITS of WINE, at MODERATE PRICES. JOHN JACK.  
No 590 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 15th inst, at Noon, for the CONVEYANCE to HONG KONG, (subject to the provisions and conditions of the Charterparty) of the

MEMER proceeding to

STEAMER proceeding through the Suez Canal, of the following :-  
 1st-Class Passenger.  
 3rd-Class Passengers (with the option to extend this number by 3 or 4)  
 4 Women.  
 4 Children.  
 Further Particulars can be obtained on application.  
**JOHN BREMNER,**  
*Naval Storekeeper.*  
 M. Naval Yard,  
 Hongkong, 8th March, 1876. [7d 385]  
**NOTICE**

DEPT. & Co.'s E

**DEBT & Co.'s ESTATE.**  
**FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of 0.72**  
 per cent. on all CLAIMS against the  
 above Estate admitted by the Trustees will be  
 paid at their Office, No. 7, Peddar's Hill, on the  
 1st day of March, 1875.  
 Wm 383 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE** Well known and long Established  
**BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-**  
**builders and General Merchants, Singapore.**  
 at 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

## Notices to Com

**Notices to Consignees.**

**THE S. S. CHINA, FROM CALCUTTA,  
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above  
Steamer are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for  
signature, and to take immediate delivery  
of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding her discharge will be larded  
and stored at their risk and expense.

**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
*Agents.*

384, Robinson Road, 8th March, 1875.

N. BARR. PAPA  
BURG.

TERMIN MARK PAPA, FROM HAMBURG.

(CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELE & Co.  
1841 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SIGNATURES of the following

**CONSIGNEES** of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bill of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and for immediate delivery; the Cargo has been loaded and stowed at their risk and expense.  
No fire insurance has been effected.

**O. EERTRAND,**  
*Principal Agent.*

Es "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.  
1/125, ... .. 35 cases Beer.  
Es "Amazona," 29th January, 1875.  
M in diamond, ... .. 2 cases Merchandise.  
N 1256/57, ... ..  
Es "Ara," 12th February, 1875.

"Hogly," 28th Feb.

"H. Cooley," 28th February, 1876.  
 H. Cooley } ... 10 casks Wine.  
 3, 3325 } ... 1 case Merchandise.  
 "A.O. 370/75 } ... 9 casks Wine.  
 "B. 879/75 } ... 24 cases do.  
 "A.O. 325/29 } ... 5 cases Merchandise.  
 "A.B. }  
 "A.O. } ... 14 cases do.  
 "B. }  
 "ROMEL, Nov. 4/8 ... 2 casks Wine.  
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1876.







**A TERRIBLE SITUATION.**  
There seems to have been some negligence in the inspection of the ship *Porfirio*, which left Calcutta for Demerara on the 18th of August last, with 610 casks on board. It is said that, previous to leaving Calcutta, the cargo underwent medical examination, but when the ship had been only two days on the voyage, cholera broke out amongst the coolies, and, within the next few days, some 20 of them were down from the disease. In five days no fewer than 30 deaths took place, and at one time, according to the captain's statement, "it looked as if every soul on board would be attacked." To add to the distress of the situation, medical aid appeared among the children, five of whom died from this disease, in addition to 21 from cholera. The death list on the passage amounted to 32 souls. When the poor creature died they bodies were wrapped up in blankets and thrown into the sea with as little delay as possible, as the crew had to give their attention to the living. The suddenness of the outbreak, and the severity of the disease, rendered the work of overhauling and to defective sanitary arrangements generally. We are not informed whether the ship carried any surgeon, and find no mention of such an official in the official report which is a distressing detail.—*British Medical Journal.*

**THE BARODA COMMISSION.**  
We sent the following telegrams and items from the *Englishman* of the 15th ult. ult.—  
The Times of India announces that considerable difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Gaikwar's restoration. Mr. Pelly, for the Government, has been appointed to the Baroda Commission, and he is at present blocked by the Gaikwar's refusal to accept the terms of the proposed settlement. At first documents required for the defence from the Baroda Gaikwar, Mr. Pelly requested the Gaikwar to furnish them, but the Gaikwar refused to do so. The Gaikwar's refusal to furnish the documents, and the fact that he has since then been refused to furnish them, has been a serious obstacle to the progress of the case. The Gaikwar's refusal to furnish the documents, and the fact that he has since then been refused to furnish them, has been a serious obstacle to the progress of the case. The Gaikwar's refusal to furnish the documents, and the fact that he has since then been refused to furnish them, has been a serious obstacle to the progress of the case.

**A GIRL'S CLUB.**  
The subject of the occupations of girls is one that is constantly coming before the public, and which is an account of what some of them are doing in Boston will be read with attention. A mixed club of men and women is a London project, and the success of which is a matter of some importance. The club is a mixed club of men and women, and the success of which is a matter of some importance. The club is a mixed club of men and women, and the success of which is a matter of some importance. The club is a mixed club of men and women, and the success of which is a matter of some importance.

**THE GAUKWAR'S MARBLE PALACE.**  
It is a very splendid place. I am told that it was designed by a native architect, and that it is a very splendid place. I am told that it was designed by a native architect, and that it is a very splendid place. I am told that it was designed by a native architect, and that it is a very splendid place. I am told that it was designed by a native architect, and that it is a very splendid place.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
Since the arrival of the steamers China and Australia now Bengal Drug has declined. The following are the closing rates:—New Patna 377 1/2 to 378 1/2 cash; New Patna 377 1/2 to 378 1/2 cash; Old Patna 377 1/2 to 378 1/2 cash; Old Patna 377 1/2 to 378 1/2 cash. No change in Malwa.

**EXCHANGES.**  
Bank Bills, on demand, 4 1/2; 30 days, 4 1/2; 60 days, 4 1/2; 90 days, 4 1/2; 120 days, 4 1/2; 150 days, 4 1/2; 180 days, 4 1/2; 210 days, 4 1/2; 240 days, 4 1/2; 270 days, 4 1/2; 300 days, 4 1/2; 330 days, 4 1/2; 360 days, 4 1/2; 390 days, 4 1/2; 420 days, 4 1/2; 450 days, 4 1/2; 480 days, 4 1/2; 510 days, 4 1/2; 540 days, 4 1/2; 570 days, 4 1/2; 600 days, 4 1/2; 630 days, 4 1/2; 660 days, 4 1/2; 690 days, 4 1/2; 720 days, 4 1/2; 750 days, 4 1/2; 780 days, 4 1/2; 810 days, 4 1/2; 840 days, 4 1/2; 870 days, 4 1/2; 900 days, 4 1/2; 930 days, 4 1/2; 960 days, 4 1/2; 990 days, 4 1/2; 1020 days, 4 1/2; 1050 days, 4 1/2; 1080 days, 4 1/2; 1110 days, 4 1/2; 1140 days, 4 1/2; 1170 days, 4 1/2; 1200 days, 4 1/2; 1230 days, 4 1/2; 1260 days, 4 1/2; 1290 days, 4 1/2; 1320 days, 4 1/2; 1350 days, 4 1/2; 1380 days, 4 1/2; 1410 days, 4 1/2; 1440 days, 4 1/2; 1470 days, 4 1/2; 1500 days, 4 1/2; 1530 days, 4 1/2; 1560 days, 4 1/2; 1590 days, 4 1/2; 1620 days, 4 1/2; 1650 days, 4 1/2; 1680 days, 4 1/2; 1710 days, 4 1/2; 1740 days, 4 1/2; 1770 days, 4 1/2; 1800 days, 4 1/2; 1830 days, 4 1/2; 1860 days, 4 1/2; 1890 days, 4 1/2; 1920 days, 4 1/2; 1950 days, 4 1/2; 1980 days, 4 1/2; 2010 days, 4 1/2; 2040 days, 4 1/2; 2070 days, 4 1/2; 2100 days, 4 1/2; 2130 days, 4 1/2; 2160 days, 4 1/2; 2190 days, 4 1/2; 2220 days, 4 1/2; 2250 days, 4 1/2; 2280 days, 4 1/2; 2310 days, 4 1/2; 2340 days, 4 1/2; 2370 days, 4 1/2; 2400 days, 4 1/2; 2430 days, 4 1/2; 2460 days, 4 1/2; 2490 days, 4 1/2; 2520 days, 4 1/2; 2550 days, 4 1/2; 2580 days, 4 1/2; 2610 days, 4 1/2; 2640 days, 4 1/2; 2670 days, 4 1/2; 2700 days, 4 1/2; 2730 days, 4 1/2; 2760 days, 4 1/2; 2790 days, 4 1/2; 2820 days, 4 1/2; 2850 days, 4 1/2; 2880 days, 4 1/2; 2910 days, 4 1/2; 2940 days, 4 1/2; 2970 days, 4 1/2; 3000 days, 4 1/2; 3030 days, 4 1/2; 3060 days, 4 1/2; 3090 days, 4 1/2; 3120 days, 4 1/2; 3150 days, 4 1/2; 3180 days, 4 1/2; 3210 days, 4 1/2; 3240 days, 4 1/2; 3270 days, 4 1/2; 3300 days, 4 1/2; 3330 days, 4 1/2; 3360 days, 4 1/2; 3390 days, 4 1/2; 3420 days, 4 1/2; 3450 days, 4 1/2; 3480 days, 4 1/2; 3510 days, 4 1/2; 3540 days, 4 1/2; 3570 days, 4 1/2; 3600 days, 4 1/2; 3630 days, 4 1/2; 3660 days, 4 1/2; 3690 days, 4 1/2; 3720 days, 4 1/2; 3750 days, 4 1/2; 3780 days, 4 1/2; 3810 days, 4 1/2; 3840 days, 4 1/2; 3870 days, 4 1/2; 3900 days, 4 1/2; 3930 days, 4 1/2; 3960 days, 4 1/2; 3990 days, 4 1/2; 4020 days, 4 1/2; 4050 days, 4 1/2; 4080 days, 4 1/2; 4110 days, 4 1/2; 4140 days, 4 1/2; 4170 days, 4 1/2; 4200 days, 4 1/2; 4230 days, 4 1/2; 4260 days, 4 1/2; 4290 days, 4 1/2; 4320 days, 4 1/2; 4350 days, 4 1/2; 4380 days, 4 1/2; 4410 days, 4 1/2; 4440 days, 4 1/2; 4470 days, 4 1/2; 4500 days, 4 1/2; 4530 days, 4 1/2; 4560 days, 4 1/2; 4590 days, 4 1/2; 4620 days, 4 1/2; 4650 days, 4 1/2; 4680 days, 4 1/2; 4710 days, 4 1/2; 4740 days, 4 1/2; 4770 days, 4 1/2; 4800 days, 4 1/2; 4830 days, 4 1/2; 4860 days, 4 1/2; 4890 days, 4 1/2; 4920 days, 4 1/2; 4950 days, 4 1/2; 4980 days, 4 1/2; 5010 days, 4 1/2; 5040 days, 4 1/2; 5070 days, 4 1/2; 5100 days, 4 1/2; 5130 days, 4 1/2; 5160 days, 4 1/2; 5190 days, 4 1/2; 5220 days, 4 1/2; 5250 days, 4 1/2; 5280 days, 4 1/2; 5310 days, 4 1/2; 5340 days, 4 1/2; 5370 days, 4 1/2; 5400 days, 4 1/2; 5430 days, 4 1/2; 5460 days, 4 1/2; 5490 days, 4 1/2; 5520 days, 4 1/2; 5550 days, 4 1/2; 5580 days, 4 1/2; 5610 days, 4 1/2; 5640 days, 4 1/2; 5670 days, 4 1/2; 5700 days, 4 1/2; 5730 days, 4 1/2; 5760 days, 4 1/2; 5790 days, 4 1/2; 5820 days, 4 1/2; 5850 days, 4 1/2; 5880 days, 4 1/2; 5910 days, 4 1/2; 5940 days, 4 1/2; 5970 days, 4 1/2; 6000 days, 4 1/2; 6030 days, 4 1/2; 6060 days, 4 1/2; 6090 days, 4 1/2; 6120 days, 4 1/2; 6150 days, 4 1/2; 6180 days, 4 1/2; 6210 days, 4 1/2; 6240 days, 4 1/2; 6270 days, 4 1/2; 6300 days, 4 1/2; 6330 days, 4 1/2; 6360 days, 4 1/2; 6390 days, 4 1/2; 6420 days, 4 1/2; 6450 days, 4 1/2; 6480 days, 4 1/2; 6510 days, 4 1/2; 6540 days, 4 1/2; 6570 days, 4 1/2; 6600 days, 4 1/2; 6630 days, 4 1/2; 6660 days, 4 1/2; 6690 days, 4 1/2; 6720 days, 4 1/2; 6750 days, 4 1/2; 6780 days, 4 1/2; 6810 days, 4 1/2; 6840 days, 4 1/2; 6870 days, 4 1/2; 6900 days, 4 1/2; 6930 days, 4 1/2; 6960 days, 4 1/2; 6990 days, 4 1/2; 7020 days, 4 1/2; 7050 days, 4 1/2; 7080 days, 4 1/2; 7110 days, 4 1/2; 7140 days, 4 1/2; 7170 days, 4 1/2; 7200 days, 4 1/2; 7230 days, 4 1/2; 7260 days, 4 1/2; 7290 days, 4 1/2; 7320 days, 4 1/2; 7350 days, 4 1/2; 7380 days, 4 1/2; 7410 days, 4 1/2; 7440 days, 4 1/2; 7470 days, 4 1/2; 7500 days, 4 1/2; 7530 days, 4 1/2; 7560 days, 4 1/2; 7590 days, 4 1/2; 7620 days, 4 1/2; 7650 days, 4 1/2; 7680 days, 4 1/2; 7710 days, 4 1/2; 7740 days, 4 1/2; 7770 days, 4 1/2; 7800 days, 4 1/2; 7830 days, 4 1/2; 7860 days, 4 1/2; 7890 days, 4 1/2; 7920 days, 4 1/2; 7950 days, 4 1/2; 7980 days, 4 1/2; 8010 days, 4 1/2; 8040 days, 4 1/2; 8070 days, 4 1/2; 8100 days, 4 1/2; 8130 days, 4 1/2; 8160 days, 4 1/2; 8190 days, 4 1/2; 8220 days, 4 1/2; 8250 days, 4 1/2; 8280 days, 4 1/2; 8310 days, 4 1/2; 8340 days, 4 1/2; 8370 days, 4 1/2; 8400 days, 4 1/2; 8430 days, 4 1/2; 8460 days, 4 1/2; 8490 days, 4 1/2; 8520 days, 4 1/2; 8550 days, 4 1/2; 8580 days, 4 1/2; 8610 days, 4 1/2; 8640 days, 4 1/2; 8670 days, 4 1/2; 8700 days, 4 1/2; 8730 days, 4 1/2; 8760 days, 4 1/2; 8790 days, 4 1/2; 8820 days, 4 1/2; 8850 days, 4 1/2; 8880 days, 4 1/2; 8910 days, 4 1/2; 8940 days, 4 1/2; 8970 days, 4 1/2; 9000 days, 4 1/2; 9030 days, 4 1/2; 9060 days, 4 1/2; 9090 days, 4 1/2; 9120 days, 4 1/2; 9150 days, 4 1/2; 9180 days, 4 1/2; 9210 days, 4 1/2; 9240 days, 4 1/2; 9270 days, 4 1/2; 9300 days, 4 1/2; 9330 days, 4 1/2; 9360 days, 4 1/2; 9390 days, 4 1/2; 9420 days, 4 1/2; 9450 days, 4 1/2; 9480 days, 4 1/2; 9510 days, 4 1/2; 9540 days, 4 1/2; 9570 days, 4 1/2; 9600 days, 4 1/2; 9630 days, 4 1/2; 9660 days, 4 1/2; 9690 days, 4 1/2; 9720 days, 4 1/2; 9750 days, 4 1/2; 9780 days, 4 1/2; 9810 days, 4 1/2; 9840 days, 4 1/2; 9870 days, 4 1/2; 9900 days, 4 1/2; 9930 days, 4 1/2; 9960 days, 4 1/2; 9990 days, 4 1/2; 10020 days, 4 1/2; 10050 days, 4 1/2; 10080 days, 4 1/2; 10110 days, 4 1/2; 10140 days, 4 1/2; 10170 days, 4 1/2; 10200 days, 4 1/2; 10230 days, 4 1/2; 10260 days, 4 1/2; 10290 days, 4 1/2; 10320 days, 4 1/2; 10350 days, 4 1/2; 10380 days, 4 1/2; 10410 days, 4 1/2; 10440 days, 4 1/2; 10470 days, 4 1/2; 10500 days, 4 1/2; 10530 days, 4 1/2; 10560 days, 4 1/2; 10590 days, 4 1/2; 10620 days, 4 1/2; 10650 days, 4 1/2; 10680 days, 4 1/2; 10710 days, 4 1/2; 10740 days, 4 1/2; 10770 days, 4 1/2; 10800 days, 4 1/2; 10830 days, 4 1/2; 10860 days, 4 1/2; 10890 days, 4 1/2; 10920 days, 4 1/2; 10950 days, 4 1/2; 10980 days, 4 1/2; 11010 days, 4 1/2; 11040 days, 4 1/2; 11070 days, 4 1/2; 11100 days, 4 1/2; 11130 days, 4 1/2; 11160 days, 4 1/2; 11190 days, 4 1/2; 11220 days, 4 1/2; 11250 days, 4 1/2; 11280 days, 4 1/2; 11310 days, 4 1/2; 11340 days, 4 1/2; 11370 days, 4 1/2; 11400 days, 4 1/2; 11430 days, 4 1/2; 11460 days, 4 1/2; 11490 days, 4 1/2; 11520 days, 4 1/2; 11550 days, 4 1/2; 11580 days, 4 1/2; 11610 days, 4 1/2; 11640 days, 4 1/2; 11670 days, 4 1/2; 11700 days, 4 1/2; 11730 days, 4 1/2; 11760 days, 4 1/2; 11790 days, 4 1/2; 11820 days, 4 1/2; 11850 days, 4 1/2; 11880 days, 4 1/2; 11910 days, 4 1/2; 11940 days, 4 1/2; 11970 days, 4 1/2; 12000 days, 4 1/2; 12030 days, 4 1/2; 12060 days, 4 1/2; 12090 days, 4 1/2; 12120 days, 4 1/2; 12150 days, 4 1/2; 12180 days, 4 1/2; 12210 days, 4 1/2; 12240 days, 4 1/2; 12270 days, 4 1/2; 12300 days, 4 1/2; 12330 days, 4 1/2; 12360 days, 4 1/2; 12390 days, 4 1/2; 12420 days, 4 1/2; 12450 days, 4 1/2; 12480 days, 4 1/2; 12510 days, 4 1/2; 12540 days, 4 1/2; 12570 days, 4 1/2; 12600 days, 4 1/2; 12630 days, 4 1/2; 12660 days, 4 1/2; 12690 days, 4 1/2; 12720 days, 4 1/2; 12750 days, 4 1/2; 12780 days, 4 1/2; 12810 days, 4 1/2; 12840 days, 4 1/2; 12870 days, 4 1/2; 12900 days, 4 1/2; 12930 days, 4 1/2; 12960 days, 4 1/2; 12990 days, 4 1/2; 13020 days, 4 1/2; 13050 days, 4 1/2; 13080 days, 4 1/2; 13110 days, 4 1/2; 13140 days, 4 1/2; 13170 days, 4 1/2; 13200 days, 4 1/2; 13230 days, 4 1/2; 13260 days, 4 1/2; 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## Extracts.

AFTER THE 40.

Let others sing their Lady's name  
With every aching heart and eye,  
Or least of all, and warmer flame,  
In faintest mirrored lay.

But I will choose a sadder theme  
As I stand on this southern shore,  
And watch the waves that roll so deep  
As I've watched it oft before.

And I long to see that roll so deep  
Between my heart and you,  
And I long to see you down and sleep  
By the sea-side, as I do now.

My hand! my hand! 'neath the tyrant's yoke  
Thou'rt bending mournfully,  
My forehead here has well-nigh broke  
As I think of thy misery.

And all I seek of thy gentle brings  
The scent of the orange boughs,  
And I long to hear thy song it sings  
Through the blossoming myrtle boughs.

And I pine for the wall of the northern blast,  
And the cold of thy winter's breath,  
Where thou standest first, thy shadow cast  
On the verdant grassy path.

Call them from thy bloody field  
O'er a wild lament,  
Brakes were once, and a quivering shield,  
Her king an exile sent.

Her noble heart all lying low  
Bathed in each other's blood,  
Rank roses here, and a quivering bow,  
Her fall as they stood.

And all I seek, with my heart to rest  
'Neath my country's history told,  
And the wall of the northern blast,  
To the sea-side, as I do now.

Still, with the shadows gathering fast  
Across the silent sea,  
And I long to see you down and sleep  
By the sea-side, as I do now.

"On the North Wind, *Thelwell*," by the Hon.  
Mrs. W. H. H. H.

## THE FIRST METALLURGISTS.

Certainly not the least important of anthropological inquiries is that which relates to the discovery of metals and their early use by man, for this was a mighty step from that primitive barbarism in which the only weapons and tools employed were of stone and bone. It must be remembered that these two materials, stone and bone, would appear to have been in universal use in the very earliest ages of man's history, underlying all the ancient civilization of Egypt and the more modern civilization of Europe. Beneath the heavy pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, and beneath the more hoary statues and bronzes of Egypt's caverns, are found the very same type of weapon used by the lowest savages at the present day—arrowheads, celts and hammers of flint, harpoons and needles of bone, such as form the curiosities of our Ethnological collections, are still used in their ancient form by many outlying tribes, while the bronze age is skillfully thrown by the Australian savages, and long considered peculiar to Australia, appears on the monuments of Egypt; and a most interesting chart in Colonel Lane Fox's valuable collection at Bethnal Green Museum, traces it in all its various stages up to the modern spear.—*Westminster Review*.

## QUEEN HORTENSE.

Queen Hortense has left seven or eight compact volumes of Memoirs, which, in their entirety, are never to be published. They were designed for the reading of her own family, and were intended to explain the complicated, unhappy, and unblameable life of the writer. There are full of exaggerations and indiscretions, of high-flown sentiments and hasty verdicts on men and women. Throughout there is evidence of a generous spirit, a warm heart, and of a penetrating mind. The intimate descriptions of Napoleon are in many passages admirable, and would be valuable to history as showing the manner in which he conducted his life. When the Queen touches on her wedded life she represents her husband as a domestic tyrant, with whom it was impossible to live; but then it is easy to see by the context that what she called tyranny was the endeavour of a serious and solitary man to curb the wild exuberance of a worldly, society-loving, even frivolous woman, who found most of her pleasure away from the friends, and who had been spoiled by the adoration of a brilliant court. It is to be remarked that although she resented King Louis's tyranny and gloom, she never ceased to respect him, and in her will she acknowledged it. Her hatred was beyond question, not does she show this in the final record of her life. She explains, idealises, and moralises, seeking to bewitch rather than to satisfy, the judgment of the reader. And, to some extent, she succeeds. For there was in the daughter of "la bonne Josephine," heroic virtue, scorn of danger, intensity of maternal love, and charity which, covering the calamity of the ingrate and the treachery of the friend, was active to the last in kind offices among the humblest of her neighbours. The good overbears and almost hides the bad.—*The Life of Napoleon III.* By Blanchard Jerrold.

## AN ITALIAN SERVANT.

I was awakened by the entrance of Beppo, who came to ask for orders. I told him I had none to give; but he still lingered, and at last said, "Does the Signor Conte have anything about the young country lad he has brought home?" Knowing that Beppo was the kindest-hearted fellow in the world, I told him briefly the history of Giannetto. I saw that he was touched. "Poor boy, poor fellow!" he kept repeating; and I smiled at the queer notes he made, based that I am I. "And the Signor Conte, that is, the Signor Conte?" he asked, and I told him that he desired to have the young country lad. "I will see to it," I said, and I went to see that they have not stirred him in his megaron. They are tapers in this hotel, veritable misers, and their wine of Asti no better than a vin du pays. Beppo was darning off when I stopped him, being anxious to know what Giannetto was doing with himself down stairs. He was sitting at his table, and I was told that he had been to the Signor Conte's. "It was for that I asked the Signor Conte if he knew who and what he was. He is strange! but very strange! First, he sits down, then he stands up, then he walks backwards and forwards to—then he looks at the room, till I could scarcely forbear laughing; then he sits again, till a new idea strikes him—he jumps out of the window, he walks away. *Come! di Dio!* what a restless individual it is! One or two have spoken to him. Miss Brown, the maid of the Signorine, said something to him—a complaint, a remark, who can tell?—but he made such a show at her, that she fled to me for protection, and has not ventured into the room since. Never mind, Beppo, I tell you, you know that it is all the silliest of silliness. You see that he hopes that this may prove the turning-point of his whole life." "But must he wait?" asked Beppo, with his usual energy. "Will not the Signor Conte write at once? There is the Doctor Bartolommeo, to be sure he always goes into the country on Sundays. Then the Doctor might come." "But no," he said, "he is this day at Mentone." "An English Milord is there, isn't he?" "Yes, he is, and he is very ill; and this morning he was sent for even out of his bed, and went off in a veritable carriage at full gallop. But how about the English doctor who attends our young lady? The Signor Conte has but to command—I speak of the English doctor, he will be there with his wife. I will tell him to bring him with him. Have I your permission?" "Perfettamente, Beppo! the doctor! Man of energy, you forget the dinner!—*Chi sa piano?*—the Signor Conte is right—he is quite right; the poor lad must wait."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

## WHY IS TRADE DEPRESSED?

It cannot be considered a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the abundant harvest of last year, and a number of other favourable conditions, the general state of trade and commerce is one of depression and uncertainty. Some departments in particular, especially the coal and iron industries, are in a most prostrate condition. Hopes are widely entertained that "this state of things cannot last long," but it has already continued for a considerable time, and with little immediate sign of improvement. Nor is this depression by any means confined to the British Isles. The United States are in a chronic financial panic, of two or three years' duration. Germany, notwithstanding her vast receipts of indemnity money from France, and her triumphant position as conqueror in the late war, is in a position of commercial and financial embarrassment, worse even than that of vanquished France. In the latter country, the enormous taxation, and the heavy losses in war, have imposed such burdens on industry as only the marvellous energy and elasticity of Frenchmen can enable them to support. Austria has just undergone such a succession of financial crises, that it was with great difficulty the Government and the Legislature were able to avert a general bankruptcy. The causes of this wide-spread prostration and embarrassment, extending over so many countries, must in themselves be of a very general nature. But they are not far to seek. It must be obvious, even to a dull apprehension, that the vast armaments which are now being maintained by Christendom, even during peace, involve a prodigious amount of unproductive consumption of such nations' wealth, and a constant drain upon the strength of nations even in times of peace. Germany has, or soon has, thirteen hundred thousand men under arms, or held in readiness for war; France more than a million soldiers; Russia, a million and a half; Austria nine hundred thousand; and so on, as to other countries. There are the armies ever increasing in cost and extent. These armaments actually reduce the strength of nations even in a military point of view, and encounter them beforehand for conflict, just as the heavy armour of the Middle Ages at length weighed down its wearers. Nor is this all. Commerce is a most sensitive thing. Of all things the uncertainty of peace and the prospect of war greatly restrain the prosperous enterprise. On these grounds, and the interest of all sections of the community to urge upon their Governments the necessity of curtailing their system of colossal international law, and some common tribunal, for at least a diminution of the excessive evils arising from these huge armaments.—*Peace Society's Papers*.

## THE FIGHTING CAPACITY OF RUSSIA.

A great and mysterious power looms in the far north. On the 1st of November last a law came into force in Russia by which every Russian subject became liable to military service; and the consequence of this decree will be an enormous increase in the army. It is difficult to calculate exactly what the strength of the future army of Russia will be, because it is not easy to ascertain what exact number the population of the empire consists of, but it may be probably estimated that next year Russia would be able to put into the field 1,500,000 men. These men are excellent soldiers in very many respects. They may not be acute or intelligent, but they are strong, hardy, capable of bearing fatigue, have an intense loyalty to the Czar, believe that the Russian Government can do no wrong, and would enter on any campaign ordered by that Government with all the religious excitement of a crusade. A few writers have attempted to trace the Tartar emigration from Russia, with a view of avoiding military service, as an instance of disloyalty to the Russian Government, and as an example of the disaffection of the people generally to the universal liability to military service; but such an argument can only be put forward by those who know nothing of Russia. The Tartar population has ever been regarded as a foreign ingredient; the existing Tartars of the Crimea are Mahomedans; they are the relics of the days when the Tartars and the Russians were regularly in a state of enmity; the southern provinces of the present empire of Russia, in Europe, and were there deposited and left when the reading wave of conquest was driven back. The fact of the Tartar emigration shows no disaffection or discontent on the part of the Russians; it merely shows that some Mahomedan tribes are unwilling to bear arms in the cause of a foreign government; not that we think that religious scruples have so much to do with the exodus of the Tartars as the dislike to compulsory military service. The organization of the Russian army is simple and well conceived. The men are tall, strong, and fit; and if properly led, and supplied with good ammunition, the Russian army would be most formidable in any war. Again, Russia holds a peculiarly advantageous position; the terrible example of the First Napoleon still gives a shiver to almost anybody who contemplates the idea of invading her; and though no doubt an invasion at the present time would be a very different matter from what it was at the beginning of this century, it is undeniable that war could not be carried on in Russia as it can in countries which would invade Russia, could not exist on the system of requisitions. The country is too sparsely cultivated and too thinly populated to allow of a large number of men being fed in this manner. It would be necessary that the great bulk of the provisions and supplies of a force advancing upon Moscow or St. Petersburg should be drawn from its base of communication; and it is extremely doubtful whether any line of communications, even a railway line, will allow sufficient quantities of food to be brought up for a very large army. 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